The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO. 33. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vi-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vi-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, Agent, Stoves, Tinware of all kinds, Spouting etc. First store on West end of South Main Street. v2-n17

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vi-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, Main street. vi-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vi-n43

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vi-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American House. vi-n43

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vi-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. vi-n43

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vi-n43

HENRY KLEIM manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vi-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vi-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D, surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vi-n43

D. R. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extract ed without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vi-n43

J. B. MCKELVY, M. D, surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. vi-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D, surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vi-n43

DR. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vi-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street. v2-n29

DR. S. P. CHALFANT, Dentist, Main St., below Market. Next door to Dr. Evans v2-27

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ranseybuilding, Main st. vi-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vi-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vi-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vi-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vi-n44

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vi-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house. vi-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vi-n43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionary, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vi-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vi-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. vi-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vi-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vi-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vi-n43

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. vi-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. vi-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc Main st., above Court House, vi-n46

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Main street, vi-n46

MCKELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and market st. vi-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House. vi-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, Agent, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Correll's Furniture Rooms. vi-n43

H. H. BUNSBERGER, (agent,) groceries, tobacco, and confectionary, Main st., opposite Episcopal Church. vi-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vi-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectionerics, Main st., near the railroad. vi-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vi-n43

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc. Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vi-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vi-n44

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vi-n43

J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. vi-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vi-n43

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market vi-n43

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries and Notions, Scottown, south side, two doors above Brobst's wagonmaker shop. v2-n18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vi-n43

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vi-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vi-n43

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vi-n43

E. J. RIDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vi-n46

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy Tanner, Scottown. vi-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vi-n46

W. J. RIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vi-n43

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vi-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vi-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. vi-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vi-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West sts. vi-n43

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Sample & Co's Machine Shop, East Bloomsburg. vi-n43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chamberlin's alley, back of American house. vi-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vi-n47

N. W. SAMPLE & CO. Machinists, East Bloomsburg near railroad. Castings made at short notice—machinery made and repaired. v2-n43

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vi-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Ed. Everett, cor. of Main and Pine st. vi-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vi-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vi-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vi-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vi-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. vi-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired, Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. vi-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. vi-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vi-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vi-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vi-n49

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vi-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vi-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vi-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vi-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vi-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5.

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. v12n11

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostebauder proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street, v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

KEHLER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18.

J. B. KISTLER, "Catfawisa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vi-n45

J. ERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vi-n46

JOSEPH WALTER Blacksmith, opposite post office. vi-n46

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vi-n46

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. vi-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vi-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vi-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vi-n64

J. J. LEISER, M. D, Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2-n27

ESPY DIRECTORY.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v12n11

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v12n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, fish, salt, nails, etc., etc. v12n11

T. W. EGGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v12n11

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. vi-n46

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. vi-n46

CAPT. SAMUEL RIMBY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and strangers entertained. v2-n1

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18.

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v2-n18.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests and will endeavor by anything in their part to minister to their personal comfort. They house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mc Henry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE.

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

EDWARD EVERETT, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor intends it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests [apr2'68.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in disensing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
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Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
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Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

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"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CATAWISSA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. sept20'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Jan1'67.

LOUIS BERNHARD

Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silver or gold. Dec13,67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mars'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in this country. Examine for yourselves.
Shop first door below the Post Office Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLENS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, '68 tf

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

GALES COPPER STRIP FEED CUTTER

For hand or horse-power, acknowledged the fastest, easiest, and in every way best in use. For sale by J. R. DECATUR & Co., Dealers in Agricultural Implements, etc., Send for illustrated Circular. May, 15 '68-3m.

Choice Poetry.

THROUGH THE WORLD.

Some hearts go hungering through the world
And never find the love they seek;
Some lips with pride or scorn are curled
To hide the pain they may not speak,
The eye may flash, the mouth may smile,
The voice in gladdest music thrill,
And yet beneath them all the while
The hungry heart be pining still.

These know their doom, and walk their way
With level steps and steadfast eyes,
Nor strive with Fate, nor weep, nor pray—
While others, not so sadly wise,
Are mocked by phantoms evermore,
And lured by seemings of delight,
Fair to their eyes, but at the core
Holding but bitter dust and blight.

I can see them gaze from wistful eyes,
I mark their sign on fading cheeks;
I hear them breathe in smothered sighs,
And note the grief that never speaks;
For them no might redresses wrong,
No eye with pity is impearled;
O, misconstrued and suffering long,
O, hearts that hunger through the world!

For you does life's dull desert hold
No fountain shade, no date grove fair,
No gush of waters clear and cold,
But sandy reaches wide and bare,
The foot may fall, the soul may faint,
And weigh to earth the weary frame,
Yet still ye make no weak complaint
And speak no word of grief or blame,

O, eager eyes which gaze afar!
O, arms which clasp the empty air!
Not all unmarked your sorrows are,
Not all unpitied your despair.
Smile, patient lips so proudly dumb—
When life's frail tent at last is furled,
Your glorious recompense shall come,
O, hearts that hunger through the world!

Miscellaneous.

DR. JOHNSON'S PUDDING.

ONE summer I made an excursion to Scotland, with the intention of completing my series of views, and went over the same ground described by the learned tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell. I am in the habit of taking very long walks on these occasions; perceiving a storm threaten, I made the best of my way to a small inn, and was received by a respectable looking man and his wife, who did all in their power to make me comfortable. After eating some excellent fried mutton-chops, and drinking a quart of ale, I asked the landlord to partake of a bowl of whiskey punch. I found him, as the Scotch generally are, very intelligent and full of anecdote, of which the following may serve as a specimen:

Sir, said the landlord, this inn was formerly kept by Andrew Macgregor, a relative of mine; and these hard-bottomed chairs (in which we are now sitting) were, years ago, filled with the great tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell, travelling like the lion and jackal. Boswell, generally preceded the Doctor in search of food, and, being much pleased with the looks of the house, followed his nose into the larder, where he saw a fine leg of mutten. He ordered it to be roasted with the utmost expedition, and gave particular orders for a nice puddings.

"Now," says he, "make the best of all pudding."

Elated with his good luck, he immediately went out in search of his friend, and saw the giant of learning slowly advancing on a pony.

"My dear sir," said Boswell out of breath, "good news! I have just bespoke at a comfortable and clean inn here, a delicious leg of mutton; it is now getting ready, and I flatter myself that we shall have an excellent meal."

"And I hope," said he, "you have bespoke a pudding."

"Sir, you will have your favorite pudding," replied the other.

Johnson got off the pony, and the poor animal, relieved from the giant, smelt his way into the stable. Boswell ushered the Doctor into the house, and left him to prepare for his delicious treat. Johnson feeling his coat rather damp, from the mist of the mountains, went into the kitchen, and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire; he sat on a hob, near a little boy who was busy attending the meat. Johnson occasionally peeped from behind his coat, while the boy kept basting the mutton. Johnson did not like the appearance of his head; when he shifted the basting ladle from one hand, the other hand was never idle, and the Doctor thought at the same time he saw something fall on the meat; upon which he determined to eat no mutton on that day. The dinner announced, Boswell exclaimed:

"My dear Doctor, here comes the mutton! What a picture! Done to a turn, and looks so beautifully brown!"

The Doctor tittered. After a short grace, Boswell said:

"I suppose I am to carve, as usual; what part shall I help you to?"

The Doctor replied:

My Dear Bozy, I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat to-day."

"O dear! this is a great disappointment," said Bozy.

"Say no more; I shall make myself ample amends with the pudding."

Boswell commenced the attack, and made the first cut on the mutton.

"How the gravy runs; what fine flavored fat; so nice and brown, too. Oh, sir, you would have relished this prime piece of mutton."

The meat being removed, in came the long wished for pudding. The Doctor looked joyous, fell eagerly to, and in a few moments nearly finished the pudding. The table was cleared and Boswell said:

"Doctor, while I was eating the mutton, you seemed frequently inclined to laugh; pray, tell me what tickled your fancy."

The Doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire about the boy and the basting. Boswell turned as pale as a parsnip and, sick of himself and the company, darted out of the room. Somewhat relieved, on returning, he insisted on seeing the dirty little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before Johnson. The poor boy cried—the Doctor laughed.

"You little, filthy, sniveling hound," said Boswell, "when you basted the meat, why did you not put on the cap I saw you in this morning?"

"I couldn't sir," said the boy.

"No! Why couldn't you?" said Boswell.

"Because my mammy took it from me to boil the pudding in!"

The Doctor gathered up his herculean frame, stood erect, touched the ceiling with his wig, stared or squinted; indeed, looked any way but the right way. At last, with mouth wide open (none of the smallest) and stomach heaving, he with some difficulty recovered his breath, and, looking at Boswell with dignified contempt, he roared out with the lungs of a stentor.

"Mr. Boswell, sir, leave off laughing, and, under pain of my eternal displeasure, never utter a single syllable of this abominable adventure to any soul living while you breathe."

And such, said mine host, you have the positive fact from the simple mouth of your humble servant.

Accepted Masons.

AT an inn in the west of England several people were sitting around the fire in a large kitchen. Among them were a travelling woman and a tailor. In this inn, a Masonic lodge was held, and it being the evening for their meeting, several members passed through the room on their way to the lodge room. This introduced observations on the principles of Masonry and the signs by which Masons could be known to each other.

The woman said there was not so much mystery as people imagined, for she could show anybody the 'Masons' sign.

'What" said the tailor, "that of a Free and Accepted Mason?"

'Yes' said she 'and I will wager you a large bowl of punch, and any member you choose shall confirm it.' 'Why' said he, 'a woman never was admitted, and is it possible you can know any of their signs?'

'No matter for that, I will readily forfeit the wager if I do not establish the fact,'

The tailor finally agreed to accept the bet and the price of the punch was deposited.

The woman got up and took hold of the tailor by the collar, saying—'Come follow me.' This he did trembling, fearing he was to undergo some part of the discipline in the making of a Mason of which he had heard a dreadful report.

She led him into the street and pointing to the sign of the Lion and the Lamb, asked him whose sign it was.

He answered, 'it was Mr. Lorders' (the name of the innkeeper.)

'Is he a Freemason?'

'Yes.'

'Then,' said the woman 'I have shown you the sign of a Free and Accepted Mason.'

The laugh was so much against poor snip for being taken in, that it was with some difficulty he could be prevailed on to partake of the punch.

THE EMPTY CRADLE.—There is a whole volume of poetry in the following little sketch, which appeared in a late number of the *Weekly*, an excellent literary journal edited by a lady:

We met John on the stairs. He was carrying an old cradle, to be stowed away among what he termed 'plunder' in the lumber room. One rocker was gone, and the wicker work of the sides broken; it was an old willowy affair, but yet we could not refrain from casting a sad look into its empty depths. "Gone!" we said dreamily, "all gone!" What golden heads were once pillowed here, heads on which the curls grew moist in slumber, and cheeks and lips flushed to the hue of rose leaves. When sleep broke, the silken fringed lids opened heavily from the slumberous eyes; smiles flitted like sunbeams over the face; the white fist was thrust into the mouth, and when mama lifted the muslin and peeped to see if the baby was sleeping, cooing and crowing was heard. The little feet began to kick, out of pure deligat, and kicked until both of the tiny red shoes were landed at the foot of the cradle. Where are those hands now? Some that were embrowned by vigorous manhood are sleeping on battle-fields, some are bleached with time and cares, and they have grown sore and weary on the rough paths of life. Perhaps some little one, once tenderly rocked here, is sleeping in the coffin. Over it grows heartsease, and vigorous box and white candy-tuft, and the starry jasmine. The bluebird flutters its bright wings through the willow boughs, and the cool wind whispers to the green leaves and grass blades on the grave. What of? Perhaps of its immortality. Sleep on little dreamless one. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

THE TWO SERVICES.—"I know, with Newton, what the world can do, and what it cannot do," said Hedley Vicars, a pious English officer, who perished in the war of the Crimea. "It cannot give or take away the peace of God in the soul. It cannot soothe the wounded conscience, or enable us to meet death with comfort. I have tried both services. For twenty-four years I lived under the yoke of sin. The retrospect of my past life is now miserable to me; yet, before I was taught by the Spirit of God, I thought and called it a life of pleasure. The very name when applied to sin, now makes my heart sicken. Even then I could never enjoy reviewing the occupations of a single day; and think you my conscience was quiet? No, no. Bitter experience has taught me that there is no peace for the wicked. Blessed be God, now I am pardoned and reconciled through the death of his Son. How happy is the Christian's lie when he has this assurance."

AN old picture represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all"—a bishop with a legend. "I pray for all"—a soldier with a motto, "I fight for all"—and a farmer drawing reluctantly a purse, with the inscription, "I pay for all." There is more truth than poetry in the idea.

Wit and Humor.

ADVERTISING FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.—A chap issued a leap year invitation, and sent the following "notice to contractors" for publication:

TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned, feeling the want of some one to find fault with, and grumble at when business matters go wrong, and being lonely with no one to hate him; and whereas, having arrived at the proper age he is determined to "come out;"

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 31st of December, 1868.

Applicants must possess beauty or its equivalent in currency.

She must possess a sweet and forgiving disposition, and when one cheek is kissed turn the other—that is if the right man is kissing.

She may not chew gum.

Nor wear long dresses in the street.

Nor frequent sewing circles.

Nor go around begging for charitable purposes.

Nor read the paper first in the morning.

Nor talk when I am sleeping.

Nor sleep when I am talking.

Nor trade off clothes to wandering Italians for flower vases.

Nor borrow money from my vest pockets when I sleep.

Nor hold a looking-glass over my face at such times, to make me tell all I know.

She must believe in sudden attacks of chills, and allowance for their effect on the nervous system.

When her "old bear" comes home from a "few friends," rather affectionate, she must not take advantage of his state and wheedle him into trips to watering places.

And above all she must not on such occasions put epecac into the coffee she prepares for his "poor head."

She must sit up for him when he happens to be detained at a late hour on his committee.

But when he does return, tired and chilly, she will be expected to roll over to the other side, and give him her warm place.

A lady possessing the forgiving qualifications, positive, and negative, can hear of something to her advantage by addressing the undersigned, inclosing a red stamp.

All proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory evidence of the ability of the applicant to support a husband in the style to which he has been accustomed.

A MARRIED MAN COMES OUT EVEN.—Two friends, one an Englishman and the other a Frenchman, chanced to meet at the Paris exposition.

"What! you in France, my dear William?" said the latter. "I am delighted to see you. How do you do?"

"Not very well. I have been married since I saw you last.

"That's good."

"No, it isn't; for my wife was a shrew."

"I am sorry; that's bad."

"Not altogether; for she brought me a dowry of ten thousand pounds sterling."

"Ten thousand pounds! That's good, it consoles you——"

"No it doesn't, for I invested the money in herds of cattle, and they all died of the disease that has just been raging in England."

"That's bad."

"Not at all; for the skins brought me more than I paid for the cattle."

"Then you are indemnified."

"No, not altogether; for I bought a fine house with the money, and it has just been burned."

"Oh, what a misfortune!"

"Not so great a one, either, for my wife was in it, and she was burned with the house."

WANTING FRIENDS.—"I wish that I had some good friends to help me on in life," cried idle Dennis, with a yawn.

"Good friends! Why you have ten!" replied his master.

"I'm sure I haven't half so many, and those I have are too poor to help me."

"Count your fingers, my boy," said his master.

Dennis looked at his large, strong hand.

"Count thumbs and all," added the master.

"I have, there are ten," said the lad.

"Then never say that you have not got ten good friends, able to help you on in life. Try what these true friends can do before you begin grumbling and fretting because you do not get help from others."

DR. STUCKLEY once waited upon Sir Isaac Newton a little before dinner-time; but he had given orders not to be called down to anybody till his dinner was upon the table. At length a boiled chicken was brought in, and Stuckley waited till it was near cold, when, being very hungry, he ate it up, and ordered another to be prepared for Sir Isaac, who came down before the second was ready, and seeing the dish and cover of the first which had been left, lifted up the latter, and turning to the doctor said: "What strange folks we studious people are! I really forgot that I had dined."

A CAUTIOUS JUDGE.—An Irish judge tried two notorious fellows for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the court, they were found not guilty. As they were being removed from the bar, the judge addressing the jailor, said, "Mr Murphy, you would greatly ease my mind if you would keep those two respectable gentlemen until seven or half past seven o'clock, for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours start of them."

A PRINTER, meddling with the verdict of a coroner's jury, struck out a comma after the word "apoplexy," making it read as follows:

"Deceased came to his death by excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the minds of the jury."

How Good Templars Initiate Candidates.

The following must have been written by a chap who got tight on lager without knowing it would intoxicate. It refers to a lodge of Good Templars. It is a graphic description of an "init tion ceremony," as the writer understands it:

In the first place, the victim for initiation is blindfolded, bound hands and feet, and thrown into a caldron of boiling hot rain water, and boiled for five minutes.

This is done for the purpose of clearing his system of "old drunk." He is then taken out of the caldron, and by means of a force-pump gorged with cistern water, after which a scaling plaster is put over his mouth, and he is rolled in a barrel four or five times across the room.

The choir at the same time singing the cold water song.

He is now taken out of the barrel, and hung up by the heels till the water runs out through his ears.

He is then cut down, and a beautiful young lady hands him a glass of cistern water.

A cold-water bath is then furnished him, after which he is showered with cistern water.

He is then made to read the waterworks' act ten times, drinking a glass of cistern water between each reading.

After which the "old oaken bucket" is hung around his neck, and fifteen sisters with squirt-guns deluge him with cistern water.

He is then forced to eat a peck of snow while the brothers stick his ears full of icicles.

He is then run through a clothes-wringer, after which he is handed a glass of cistern water by a beautiful young lady.

He is then gorged again with cistern water, his boots filled with the same, and he is laid away in a refrigerator.

The initiation is now almost concluded.

After remaining in the refrigerator for the space of a half an hour, he is taken out and given a glass of cistern water, run through the clothes-wringer again, and becomes a Good Templar.

HOLD ON BOYS.—Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie or speak harshly, or use any improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, steal or do any improper act.

Hold on to your feet when you are on the point of kicking running away from stud or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime.

Hold your temper when you are angry, excited or imposed upon, or others are angry about you.

Hold on to your heart when evil persons seek your company, and invite you to join in their games, mirth and revelry.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is much more valuable to you than gold, high places or fashionable attire.

Hold on to the truth, for it will serve well and do you good throughout eternity.

Hold on to your virtue, it is above all price to you in all times and places.

Hold on to your character, for it is and ever will be your best wealth.

THE WICKEDEST MAN.—According to the following paragraph from this week's *Independent*, the "Wickedest Man in New York" has seen the error of his ways:

"John Allen, the Wickedest Man in New York" has recently pledged his word indeed, he has signed a bond that he will forthwith abandon his dance house business. He has been led to take this course because his little son, Chester, came home from school crying as though his heart would break, because his schoolmates said his father was the wickedest man in New York. After seeing himself photographed in 'Pachard's Monthly, he called upon Mr. T. C. Acton for advice, and our police president advised him in the most emphatic manner, to get out of the Water street den. We are happy to learn that Allen has proved, by his apparent penitence, that he is not the wickedest man in New York, and we hope that he has already fulfilled his promise."

A WITNESS in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question, and not to talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows:

"You drive a wagon?"

"No, sir, I do not."

"Why, man, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Now, sir, I put it to you on your oath, do you not drive a wagon?"

"No, sir."

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

The Legislative Nomination.

IN the recent contest for nominations in this county the COLUMBIAN carefully avoided personal assaults upon particular candidates while it gave some word of defence to Col. Kline, a candidate for the Representative nomination. That defence was made in the interest of fair play, and not one word of it will be recalled by us. In our opinion it was just, timely and proper, and the result in the Convention has not changed our opinion. We believe Col. K., to be a perfectly honorable gentleman, and that his course in the Legislature upon a former occasion was upright and justifiable. It is true he was not successful in the Convention, and no doubt the accusations against him in connection with his former service in the Legislature, contributed to his defeat. But a large number of our citizens who had had unfavorable impressions of his public conduct, had their minds disabused in the course of the canvass, and came to regard him from a favorable and friendly point of view. The result is not therefore to be taken as one of personal condemnation or as inflicting a stain of disgrace. It is to be remembered also that a majority of the popular vote in the county was given for delegates in his favor at the Delegate Elections, although he did not obtain a majority of the Convention.

The truth is that Col. Kline received harsh treatment some years since upon his return from the Legislature. The editor of the *Columbia Democrat* became his rival for nomination, and controlling the organ newspaper of the party in the county, used it to advance his own interests and put the Colonel down. So far was this carried that the impression that seemed to have been left upon the minds of the people was, that Col. K., had voted for the tonnage-tax-repeal swindle instead of voting against it, as he honestly did, and his attempted defence through the columns of the *Democrat* was subjected to hostile and injurious criticism in the interest of his rival. Naturally he and his friends have ever since felt that he did not have fair play at that time and they were perhaps correct in that opinion.

It is now evident that the Sunbury and Erie Supplement (the only bill objected to for which the Colonel voted) was a wise measure of public policy; that it secured the completion of a great public improvement; that it has increased largely the revenues of the State in the northern and western Counties by increasing the general value of property and encouraging settlement, and that the State securities upon the road were not sacrificed by the measure. In other words, results have vindicated the integrity and wisdom of the Supplement even to those who had doubts at the time of its passage.

There is only one circumstance of embarrassment in this case to which we must refer. In 1861 Col. Freeze, in the interest of Col. Tate and to aid the latter in his canvass for nomination, wrote an article denouncing Col. Kline for his course in the Legislature, which article was recently republished and used in the canvass. Now that article was written without the advantage of facts subsequently developed in relation to the questions involved and under the impulse of friendship to Tate, in the heat of a contest in which a good deal of feeling was involved and when it was desired to nominate and elect Col. Tate as a rebuke to Dr. John and other "loyal" scoundrels who had toully abused him and even threatened his printing office with destruction. The author of that article did not think or say, nor does he now believe, that Col. Kline acted from any improper motive; and he is satisfied in the light of existing facts, that injustice was done to him. For this reason, in part, he stood forward to support Col. K., earnestly in the late contest, (regardless of the charge of inconsistency) endeavoring to make amends for a former error. But whether this course adopted by him be thought frank, just and manly, or on the other hand inconsistent and improper, is not material so far as Col. Kline is concerned.

We make these observations in no spirit of complaint against the decision of the Convention, but in justice to a leading and faithful member of our party. And we think this is a proper time to make them because there can now be no imputation that they are made to subserve any one's personal interest in connection with the nominations. Those nominations are now made and we are all united in their support. They are satisfactory and they will all be successful. But justice is the first duty and the highest policy of a party organization, and men of merit in its ranks who do not receive its favors are clearly entitled to its respect and protection.

The Democratic Club.

THE regular meeting was held on Monday evening last. A committee was appointed to procure a transparency to be placed outside; also a committee to procure a flag. It was resolved that hereafter the rooms should be kept open every evening until after election, and a collection of Democratic newspapers supplied. On motion, the President was authorized to invite Hon. C. R. Buckalew to address the Club. It was agreed to institute a Glee Club, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. Mr. Chas. G. Barkley was requested to address the Club at its next meeting, and it was agreed that at each ensuing regular meeting, some member shall deliver an address. The Club then adjourned.

The Black Test.

"I do solemnly swear that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. So help me God."—Southern Radical Carpet-Bag Constitutions.

No Northern man, soldier or civilian, can become a citizen of any of the "reconstructed states," without taking this oath.

Flag Raising.

THE Union League of Bloomsburg, on Monday last had a flag raising, which took place amidst the plaudits of a *small* number of *large* men and a *large* number of *small* boys there assembled. After cheers had been given for the flag and for Grant and Colfax, the Rev. D. A. Beckley was called for by P. John and two or three others, and in response, though unprepared for the onerous duty, orated.

He began, of course, by abusing the Democracy; paid a handsome compliment to the New York Convention by declaring that "it was the most treasonable body of men ever assembled on this Continent;" indulged in the usual amount of Radical clap-trap about the Copperheads and rebels being in league to destroy the Union, and after some vilification of Horatio Seymour, the Rev. gentleman finally subsided. Cheers were given for the speaker by several persons in the vicinity.

The great Radical leader, P. John, then assumed the offensive. He thought just as little of Seymour and Blair as did his predecessor, but *did not think Horatio Seymour instigated the New York riots.* Horatio should by all means take the *Republican*. Such magnanimity! Palemon said "Copperhead" a great many times and smashed Democratic matters generally, but taking all things into consideration was not as savage as usual.

Col. Knorr, who followed, was almost overcome by emotion at sight of the flag, so much so in fact, that he thought it unnecessary for him to speak at all, which belief he was perhaps right. He however did say that the Democratic party would rather be under the Stars and Bars than under the Stars and Stripes. He imagined that whilst he and his noble Africans were rushing madly into — well, say rations, Horatio Seymour was inciting to riots and opposing the war. He did not state, at least audibly, that the same Horatio Seymour sent 20,000 troops into Pennsylvania when the State needed them pretty badly. "And the negro troops fought nobly," didn't they Colonel?

Capt. Whitmoyer was the next speaker. He predicted an easy victory in the Fall, and said it would be a "great pity" to lose the good things they now possess, to which the party will doubtless say "Amen." They would miss the Treasury especially.

Mr. J. B. Robison then mounted the rostrum. He said it was the proudest kind of a privilege to stand under the American flag; no one being prepared to deny the truth of this, he repeated the assertion two or three times, and finally rested his case on that point, The magnitude of the idea was too much for him.

Cheers were given for each speaker at the close of his remarks, and finally the crowd dispersed to their homes, to solace themselves with the idea that they had heard some really first-class eloquence.

The "Crawford County" System.

First. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the County papers at least three weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and to be subject to the action of the party at the said primary meeting.

Second. The voters responding to Democratic principles in each borough, ward or township shall meet on the FIRST SATURDAY OF AUGUST, at the usual places of holding the delegate elections, at 3 o'clock P. M., and proceed to elect one person for judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a board of election to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote, and shall hold the polls open until 7 P. M. After the polls are opened the candidates announced as aforesaid shall be balloted for; the name of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

Third. After the polls are closed the Board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate received and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. The judges (or one of the clerks appointed by the judge) of the respective districts, shall meet at the Court House, in Carlisle, on the Monday following the primary meetings, at 11 o'clock, A. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Fifth. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the judges shall proceed to ballot for a choice, between those thus a tie, the person having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The return judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority vote the returns from any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns or otherwise, *to the extent of the fraud committed.*

Seventh. Judicial, Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative nominees shall have the privilege of selecting their own conferees.

Eighth. The return judge from each borough, ward or township shall name the members of the Standing Committee from his district, and the Committee thus appointed shall hold its first meeting on the second Saturday after the meeting of the return judges, and shall elect its own chairman.

Ninth. The Standing Committee, at a meeting called for that purpose by its chairman, shall have power to select delegates to the State Conventions and appoint the necessary conferees.

Death of Thaddeus Stevens.

THADDEUS STEVENS died at precisely 12 o'clock last Tuesday night, at his residence in Washington, on Capitol Hill. Simon Stevens, Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., a nephew, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Smith, were at his bed side; also, sister Loretta and sister Genevieve, of the Providence Hospital, and J. Scott Patterson, of the Interior Department, and the servants of his household.

Mr. Stevens was born in Vermont April 4th 1793, and was in his 76th year at his death. Graduated at Dartmouth College, and came to Pennsylvania in 1814. He came to the Bar in 1816, and was elected to the Legislature in 1833. The Buckshot War and the Gettysburg Tapeworm are his achievements, during the following years. He was elected to Congress first in 1848, and since 1858 he has been constantly there. Our opinions of him as a man and a politican have been so freely given during his life, that we need not add them to this notice of his death.

Letter of Hon. Horatio Seymour Accepting the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency.

UTICA, August 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: When, in the City of New York on the 11th of July, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as its candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words "adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our county. But I have been caught up by the whelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and shall strive to carry them out in future, whe rever I may be placed, in political or private life."

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention.

I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a recess, to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country, has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and impolitic,

Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action, and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactious of Government. Our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax-gatherer. Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional Hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as Representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent, without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men, who a few days since were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power. Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South; every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists, they are independent of the wills or wishes of their fellow citizens. While confusion reigns, they are the dispensers of the profits and the honors which grow out of the government of mere force. These men are now placed in positions where they cannot urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain the wisest members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry, not only essential to their well-being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsion into positions of honor and profit, and striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation. And they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress since the adjournment of the Convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity, and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the Judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization who has not within the past three years, warned it against its excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for: or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms, with demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can pursuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment.

The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man.

I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States, can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents, without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people

—"to be secure in their persons, houses, and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures. That Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office, unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship.

The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President, unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations.—There are no attractions in such positions, which deceive my judgment, when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitements which attended the progress and close of the civil war. As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and widespread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been, perhaps, more marked. The zeal and energy of the conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of political policy, and from the confidence that they can carry out their purpose.

In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Convention. In words instinct with meaning, they called upon the Government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion and in terms of fervid eloquence they demanded the restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I connot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Gen. G. W. Morgan, and others, Committee, &c., &c.

An Outrage on Columbia County.

OUR citizens will remember to their latest days how the Radicals in 1864 flooded the County with soldiers, who, in order to aid in securing the election of their master, arrested a number of prominent Democrats, and stationed squads of armed men at different polling places. This year Grant's military are all required in the ten Southern States, (if States they can be called), in order to coerce the negroes and other radical voters into Grant's support. But Geary has a new device. *It is to scatter his minions among Democratic Counties under the guise of "special police."* Northumberland, Schuylkill, and other Counties have had theirs for some time, and lately *four* were appointed for this County. To make the matter more serious, the tax-payers of this county are required to support these "pets" of Gov. Geary.

Their bill for the month of July is before us, and amounts to the snug sum of *Three hundred and twenty-five Dollars.* This includes the pay for a marshal who lives in another County. We want the tax-payers without respect of party to examine into this outrage, and then determine whether their taxes, already enormous, are to be increased still further to pay the sum of *Thirty-nine hundred Dollars a year* to support Geary's political spies. In the name of the people, we protest against this bill being paid.

To make the outrage still worse, the Commissioners of the County are required to arm these men *with revolvers, handcuffs, etc.* We say emphatically, NO. No freeman forges the handcuffs that are to bind him.

To verify our statements we append hereto copies of the official documents.

MARSHALS OFFICE,
POTTSVILLE June 12th 1868.

Commissioners of Columbia County:

GENTLEMEN, Annexed hereto, find copy of letter which I reed from his Excellency Governor Geary. Will you please inform me per return mail at what time I can meet your board at the Commissioners' office of your county, to arrange the time of the Monthly Payments of this Police force, the law also requires the Commissioners to equip the officers. Those of Schuylkill county are furnished with one Coopers Patent Revolver and one Holster, one pair of Handcuffs and a medal with the inscription 'Schuylkill County Police,' the amount required for equipment will be about $65.00 for the whole force.

Very Respectfully,
JOSEPH HEISLER,
Marshal of Police.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa. July 10th 1868.

JOSEPH HEISLER Marshal of Police of Schuylkill County:

You are hereby informed that I have this day appointed Edward Shaffer, Henry James, Samuel Richards and Edward Ferguson, of Columbia County to be Police Officers in said County under the Act of 12th April 1867.

They are to act under your Instructions to receive the same pay and be subjected to the same regulation as the Police heretofore appointed for Schuylkill County.

It is understood you are to receive the sum of three hundred dollars per annum for your services from the County of Columbia.

Most respectfully your obedient servt.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.

County of Columbia, Dr.

To Joseph Heisler,

For one month's service as Marshal of Police for Columbia County, from July 1st, to July 31st, 1868, included as $300 per annum. $25 00.

County of Columbia, Dr.

To the following named persons for one month's service as police officers for Columbia County from July 1st, to July 31st, 1868, inclusive at $75 00 per month.

Henry James, one month,		$75 00
Samuel Richards,	"	75 00
Edward Shaeffer,	"	75 00
Edward Ferguson	"	75 00

JOS. HEISLER, Mar. of Police.
Marshal's Office, Pottsville July 31,'68.

THE Florida Legislature on Tuesday passed over the Governor's veto the bill to pay to members one year's pay for services from June to December, and adjourned at midnight until November 3d, when they will choose Presidential electors.—*Press Dispatch.*

There is much food for thought in the above paragraph. In the first place these "carpet-baggers" voted themselves an *entire year's pay* for a few months services. In this they followed the example of Congress, which voted the carpet-bag-gers pay for a full session, amounting to $5,000,00 when some of them had not had their seats over a week, and one of them was admitted *only seven minutes before adjournment,* yet drew his full pay.

The idea is that the present Legislature shall choose Presidential electors, thus depriving the people of any voice in the coming Presidential election. This attempt to smother the voice of the people, by taking from them the privilege of voting for the candidates for President and Vice President, is an act of gross usurpation, and shows in itself to what extremes our opponents are reduced. If, upon a fair election, Grant has a majority in the electoral college like good citizens we will submit. If, however, the Radical manipulators expect the Southern negro-ized Legislatures to cast the electoral votes of those States, which Legislatures were elected before the nominations, and before this question was raised, *then we will not submit!* In this election the people *will be* heard, and their verdict will be executed.

BEN. BUTLER ran for Stevens' shoes,
The moment he was dead,
And also grabbed his shining wig,
To clap it on his head;
Thus habited from top to toe,
More fame he hopes to win;
'Tis but a new-made version of
The Ass and Lion's skin.

POLITICAL.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
GEORGE SCOTT.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM GRIER QUICK.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
E. R. IKELER.

FOR SURVEYOR:
ISAAC A. DEWITT

FOR AUDITOR:
A. J. ALBERTSON.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 25
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 25
Oats, "	80
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	37
Eggs	25
Tallow	15
Potatoes	1 50
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	22
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	10 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " " "	7 00
Siding " "	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$30
No. 2 "	$34
Bloom "	$35

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine	$7 00@ 7 75
Northwestern extra	8 00@ 8 50
Northwestern family	9 00@11 00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7 75@8 25
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8 50@9 25
Pennsylvania and Western family	10 00@12 00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	12 00@14 00
Rye flour	$8 25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus	$2 40@2 45
Southern "	$2 60@2 75
California "	$3 20
white "	$3 15@3 10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus	$1 00@1 05
CORN—Yellow, "	$1 21@1 13
White, "	$1 17@1 17
OATS—New, ₰ bus	86@88c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$29 50
Mess Beef	$24 50
Dressed Hogs, ₰ ℔	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	15@16c
" Shoulders "	12c
Lard, ₰ ℔	12c@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₰ bus	$7 00@7 50
Timothyseed ₰ bus	$2 75
Flaxseed "	$2 75
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₰ ℔	10@11½c
Cows, ₰ head	$45@$55
SHEEP—₰ ℔	6@6c
HOGS—₰ 100 lbs	$14@$15 50

Marriages.

HERLEMAN—KEEFER—On the 16th ult., at his residence, by Rev. E. Fullmer, Mr. George Herleman, of Jerseytown, to Miss Harriet Keefer of Benton this County.

KENT—KESTER—At Light Street, on Thursday the 6th inst., by Joseph Lilley, Esq., Mr. Mathias Kent, of Mount Pleasant, to Miss Taner Jane Kester of the same place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The great amount of time consumed by the ladies in dressing their hair has induced us to make any article which would lessen their labor particularly desirable. Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia leaves the hair in such condition as to render dressing and arranging a very easy matter. It imparts to it that splendid glossy appearance so much admired, cleanses the scalp from dandruff and all humors, and prevents baldness; promotes its growth and restores gray hair to its original color. July 31,'68 4t

From the "ARGUS," Albany, N. Y.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

We are not in the habit of noticing so-called Patent Medicines; but we have no hesitation in commending this valuable tonic to the public as containing in the purest and best ingredients, and the thousands of testimonials to its efficacy, leave no doubt that is the most valuable specific known for the cure of Diseases of the Liver, general debility, fevers, and complaints arising from a Disordered Stomach.

The Bitters is entirely free from all intoxicating properties.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Combines all the ingredients of the Bitters with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulant is necessary and makes a delightful and pleasant and agreeable tonic. Principal office, 631 Arch street, Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere.

July 31,'68-lt.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED, whose sufferings have been protracted from whatever cause. Many cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, which deteriorate it promise upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce a palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or kidneys ever get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or ropy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a dark scum rise to the top? Do you have specks before the eyes? Is there a tingling sensation in the ears? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon the subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company or of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the nature of your dreams painful, &c? The bloom of youth is fast disappearing, and you cannot enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you possess much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, why not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak and painful, your appetite poor, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly treated, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing the weaknesses of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, or nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business they don't become old and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

Secret habits. Men from badly-cured diseases from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to produce almost every other disease—biliousness, jaundice, dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness, fits, paralysis, spinal affection, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause not the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 south 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

August 7, '68-2m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the public, that there are in the hands of James McHenry at Camera, two notes for $200 each, given to the undersigned on the 15th day of July, 1868, by L. J. Dyke, for the right to sell, use and make "Osborne's Combined Wagon Brake and Dumping Device" for which I received no value, as the patent is worthless—and which said notes I will not pay.

Benton Twp., Aug. 7, '68-3t PETER. CASE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to report distribution of the proceeds of the sale on the petition of granting the sale of the real estate of Mary John, a lunatic, for the purpose of paying debts and engagements, and the support and maintenance of said lunatic, will meet the parties for the purposes of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on the third day of September A. D. 1868.

Aug. 7, '68-3t. C. W. MILLER, Auditor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORANGEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The next session of this School will commence on MONDAY AUGUST 24th, 1868.

For particulars address Prof. H. D. WALKER, Principal, Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa.

Aug. 14, '68-3t.

JONATHAN HEISLER'S TONIC or Bitters has never failed to cure the worst kind of Dyspepsia; is the most successful medicine yet discovered for the cure of Consumption Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs; is made entirely of roots and herbs. One bottle will convince any one who gives it a fair trial. No family should be without it. Put up in large bottles, prepared and sold by Jonathan Heisler & Co. Schuylkill Haven, Pa, and by all Druggists. (aug. 14,'68-4t.)

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of subscription to the Normal School Building was due on the first of June and is required to be promptly paid to the Treasurer. Also unpaid subscriptions to the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, which must be paid as the old stock must be settled. E. MENDENHALL,

Aug. 14,'68-3t Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT,

Located in the centre of the town of Bloomsburg on Main Street, near the Court House, the Hotels, and principal stores. It has a front of 80½ feet on Main Street, and has erected upon it a frame dwelling house with necessary out buildings. The situation is admirably adapted for a business stand. Information concerning terms &c., can be obtained from Bernhard Stohner at his saloon on Main Street.

Bloomsburg, Aug., 14,'68-tf

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Iram Derr and Peter K. Hefleigh, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight, and to me directed for holding a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphan's Court, and Court of Common Pleas in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 7th day of September next to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the ninety-second year of the Independence of the United States of America. MORDECAI MILLARD,

Bloomsburg, Aug. 7, 1868. Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1868.

Bloom—Ross J. Creveling, George Manning.
Centre—Stephen Polen.
Conyngham—F. R. Wholforth.
Centralia Boro.—James Kealy.
Catawissa—Geo Stricker.
Franklin—Joshua Mendenhall, George W. Fenstemacher, John Artley.
Greenwood—Wm. Hill, Richard J. Evans.
Locust—John Yeager.
Madison—Joel L. Moser, Geo. M. Daugherty, Rienard Demott.
Montour—Peter Heimbach, John Q. Barkley.
Maine—Wm. H. Utt.
Mt. Pleasant—Henry Kitchen.
Orange—Abraham Kline.
Pine—Valentine Wintersteen.
Scott—Aaron Boone.
Sugarloaf—Walcott Harvey, Ezra Stephens.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1868.

Bloom—John C. Barton, A. S. Crossley, I. S. Kuhn, N. J. Hendershott, Elijah Shutt, Matthias S. Appleman, Robert Hogan.
Briarcreek—J. C. Smith, Chas. Whitmire.
Benton—I. B. Cole, Benjamin Warner.
Beaver—Allen Mc'm.
Catawissa—Wm. Creasy, Joseph Breish, Moses Hartman, Samuel Watters Wm. Miller.
Centre—Wm. Pettit.
Franklin—Clinton Mendenhall, Jacob Knittle.
Fishingcreek—Jonas Doty.
Greenwood—Jeremiah Hancock.
Hemlock—Wm Harris, John Kistler.
Jackson—Thos. Smith.
Locust—John Snyder.
Mifflin—Samuel Bidleman.
Mt. Pleasant—Joseph Beiler, Samuel Hartzel.
Maine—John Hartzel, John Breisch, Rudolph Shuman.
Orange—Eli Kline.
Roaring Creek—John Levan,
Sugarloaf—Peter Lutz, Alinas Cole.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF SEPT, 1868, at two o'clock P. M., of said day, un

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1868.

USE Jonathan Heisler's Tonic or Bitters; see advertisement.

THE Democratic Convention of Montour County will be held at Danville on Monday next.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY Esq. will address the Democratic Club at the rooms, on Monday Evening.

THOSE who so strongly oppose the dog-tax, in order to be consistent, should at once get up a petition for its repeal.

WE call attention to the advertisement of the celebrated "All Right" Fruit Jars, to be found in another column, for sale by Meyer Bros.

WE learn that J. J. Brower has sold his store, at the corner of Main and Iron Streets, to Jacob Creasy formerly of Catawissa for the sum of $6,000

WM. GILMORE of this place has established a shooting gallery and bagatelle table in Snyder's Hall. We learn that he will soon have a billiard table.

WE republish this week the article headed "The Nomination," on account of the numerous typographical errors in it last week. Such accidents do not often occur in the COLUMBIAN.

C. F. KNAPP has purchased and placed in front of his new house near the Institute, the large carved wooden porch lately in front of the house of Hon. C. R. Buckalew.

THE corner stone of the new St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, (Episcopal) will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, on the 10th of September. All the living Rectors of the Parish have been invited to be present.

ON Friday evening last Dr. Wells of this place, lost a fine cow by having her run over by a train of cars on the L. & B. R. R. She was struck by the locomotive and dragged some distance, being badly mangled.

OLIVER A. JACOBY has taken the contract, being the lowest bidder, to furnish coal to the Township of Bloom, for the use of the Poor, as follows: No. 4, at $3.40 per ton. No. 5, at $2.70 per ton.

ON Saturday, Aug. 22nd the Democracy of Centralia and Conyngham propose having a public meeting at the former place. James Bryson Jr. and Capt. Brockway are among the invited speakers. We trust there will be a full turn out in this ouronly miningdistrict.

THE Commission of R. Bruce Ricketts as Colonel by brevet for gallant service in the late war, has been received by him from the War Department, This appointment is a well-merited honor and a cause of sincere gratification to his numerous friends in this Country.

CAMPMEETING.—The Evangelical Association of Columbia Circiut, will hold a Campmeeting on the land of Mr. Joseph P. Connor in Centre township Columbia county, commencing Aug. 20th and will continue for one week. A boarding tent will be kept on the ground.

THE Republican Party of Bloomsburg, under the lead of P. John, having been reduced to a *unit*, assembled at Hartman's corner on Monday evening, and raised a couple of little sticks to hang a flag on. Wonder if it is the one Greeley wanted torn down, and sunk deep in the waves?

ON Friday night last, whilst the Rescue Fire Company were out with the engine, it was upset by getting into a rut, and a young man named Mouser struck by the tongue. It was thought for a time that he was severely injured, but it was found upon examination that no bones were broken, and that he was merely stunned for a time by the blow.

THE Democratic Club Rooms have been tastefully draped with the American Flag, the fine engravings of the Candidates, Hon. Horatio Seymour and Gen. Frank P. Blair, have been placed on the walls, and hereafter the Rooms will be open every evening and supplied with newspapers.

All our citizens, without regard to party are cordially invited to attend.

THE MORNING PATRIOT.—This excellent journal now reaches us at half past seven in the morning, about an hour before the Scranton *Republican* gets here. It contains all the latest news from home and abroad, and is ably edited. It contains much more reading matter than the *Republican*, and has the advantage of being sound politically. Fifty subscribers have already been secured in this town.

"A SUBSCRIBER," who writes to us on the subject of the revision of our delegate system, cordially endorses our suggestion, but wishes to know "how we would equalize the delegates so as to give each township its due proportion." In this way. Let each township have a delegate for every 50 votes polled at the last general election. Then every township which polls 50 votes, or less, would have one Delegate, and those which poll more than 50 but not over 100 votes, would be entitled to two Delegates, and so on. This would give fair and equal representation to each district, in proportion to the number of Democratic votes. *Now*, a township with 20 Democratic votes, has all the influence and power in Convention with one of 300 voters.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—We are informed that a branch of this organization has been established in this town, under the auspices of Mr. Hill, of Orangeville fame. This is a secret, oath bound club, whose designjit is to aid the Radicals in establishing military rule in the South, and negro suffrage in the North. We would advise all true soldiers to stay out of it. It is run in the interest of the shoddyites, sutlers, and bounty agents of the late war. Remember the fate of the "Know Nothing" secret Lodges. These "*humbers*" are now traversing the county attempting to collect a number of muskets. *Don't give them up.* If they mean fight, we will want them ourselves if they only want to *play* let them send to their leaders, Johnny Geary, and Spoony Butler.

"BENTON" wants to know what the "Crawford County System is?" We publish in another column their rules for general information.

Gen. WILLIAM H. KASE of Rush, has been renominated for Representative from Northumberland County, and will of course, be re-elected.

NEHEMIAH REICHARD, near Espy, planted last Spring 1 pound of Rose Potatoes, from which the yield was 101 pounds! Just 100 pounds increase. Hard to beat.

CAPT. BROCKWAY delivered an address before the Lock Haven Democratic Club, on last Tuesday evening. The Democracy of Clinton are all alive and will give Seymour and Blair an increased majority this fall. Their local nominations are the best that could be made.

THE GREAT RUSH for Lowenberg's well known Clothing House still continues. The truth of the matter is, that Lowenberg sells such capital goods for such small prices, that his popularity increases daily. He is always polite, and always glad to accommodate the public.

COOLER!—The weather has at last "let up" a little, but it will be warm for some weeks yet. Don't fail to remember that CHEMBERLIN has still on hand a fine lot of summer goods. His admirers have not as yet bought all his stock, but they probably will do so before cool weather sets in. Consult your own comfort and pockets too, and see Chemberlin.

THE last act of the rebels, before the war, was to vote the Democratic ticket. The first act of the rebels, after the war, was to vote the Democratic ticket.—*Radical Exchange.*

The last act of Horace Greeley, E. M. Stanton, *et. al.* was to advise the Southern States to leave the Union. Their main efforts since the close of the war *is to keep them out.*

AN OMISSION.—By an error of our compositor, the following resolution was omitted last week in our report of the proceeding of the Democratic County Convention.

Resolved, That Peter Billmeyer, of Bloom, and Charles G. Murphy, of Centralia, be and are hereby appointed Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Montour County, at Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1868, to nominate a candidate for Assembly, with instructions to use all fair and honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. George Scott, the choice of this County.

A WORD TO POSTMASTERS.—We would call the attention of Postmasters to the fact that when subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office, *it is not* a compliance with the law to simply return them, marked "refused," "removed," &c. *He must write a letter giving the reasons, or he is chargeable.* When the papers are simply returned, we shall pay no attention to the matter, and if any are now lying in post offices uncalled for, the post master is requested to notify us at once, in accordance with law.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a heavy thunder shower on Wednesday evening last, the residence of Mrs Peck of this Borough, was struck by lightning. Mrs. Berlin, who lived in an adjoining house, was severely stunned. The fluid entered at the comb of the roof, and descending to the eaves ran along the spouting and spent its force in the ground. An alarm of fire was raised, caused by the burning of some rags in a barrel in the loft. It was soon extinguished. No one was hurt. The building was damaged slightly.—*Berwick Gazette.*

THE ASYLUM.—The State Hospital for the Insane, to be built here, will be a magnificent structure. It will be 1143 feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile in length. Every room will be completely ventilated, and a view of the outside world will be afforded from every department. With the thorough knowledge gained by experience and study on the part of those who have charge of the business, we doubt not that this Hospital will be the most complete structure of the kind that has yet been built in the State. Dr. Shultz of Harrisburg, is the Superintendent.—*American.*

A GLARING FALSEHOOD.—In speaking of the recent Democratic Convention, the Scranton *Republican* says: "In the nomination of Scott for Assembly, Senator Buckalew was beaten, after a hard fight, his candidate, Kline, receiving 20 votes to 30 for Scott." No *honest* journal would have made any such assertion. Long before the Delegate election, Hon. George Scott in a letter to this journal said: "*I would not accept the nomination if I could not give the Senator my support, which he so eminently deserves.*" In addition to this the Convention, *before any nomination was made*, UNANIMOUSLY passed the following Resolution offered by Capt. Brockway:

Resolved, That we have continued confidence in the wisdom, integrity and ability of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, that we fully endorse his course and action in said office; and we hereby instruct our Senator and Representative in the Legislature to support his re-election to the U. S. Senate.

Will the *Republican* have the candor to retract its false statement?

LEVYING BLACK MAIL.—It is often a matter of wonder among the uninitiated how the Radicals manage to raise so much money every year for electioneering purposes, corrupting voters, &c. One of the means is by assessing a tax upon all the office-holders of the State and Federal Government. Just now a raid is being made on the Post Masters. Our friend Pursel's assessment amounts to the snug little sum of $18, while Sanders at Berwick, Hannon at Centralia, and all the other offices are assessed their respective proportions. Of course no Democrat contributes to this fund, the most of which we presume is stolen by the men who handle it.

As an instance how these leeches are bleeding the people under the pretext of electing Grant and Colfax, we would mention that the Post Mistress at Light Street—a poor widow woman with several children, and whose entire salary does not exceed $100 a year,—has been requested by this Radical Committee to pay $4.00 out of her little earnings towards the support of the Radical ticket! Is there an honest Republican in the County who does not blush at such unparalleled meanness? But the time is near at hand when an indignant people will hurl these cormorants from power.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

—A map of busy life, —its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. LXIX.

"OUT OF THE WILDERNESS."

THE picket firing was very heavy during the entire night and succeeding day. On Saturday about dusk, Grant determined that rather than again attack Lee, now strongly entrenched, he would place himself between Lee's army and Richmond. To accomplish this result, he determined to march to Spottsylvania Court House, some fifteen miles distant abandoning the Rapidan as a base, and taking up Fredericksburg as a new one. Lee, however discovered the movements of our trains, and though not positive as to our destination, ordered Anderson, then in command of Longstreet's Corps, to move out from his breast-works, and be ready to march in the morning to Spottsylvania C. H. It so happened that the woods were on fire, and Anderson, not being able to find a good place for his men to encamp, began his march *that night*. Thus it was that columns of both armies were moving towards the same point on parallel roads though ignorant of each other's intentions. Warren's Corps took the advance and began to march a bout dusk. The arms in our possession, either captured from the enemy, or belonging to our killed and wounded, were gathered up and broken, or buried, and in order to deceive the enemy, head-boards were placed over them containing the names of fictitious soldiers.

During the entire night the wounded soldiers were marching [illegible] Sixth Corps, followed by [illegible] Fifth Corps, followed by [illegible] Second Corps, encamped in position until next day, and then followed after the Fifth, forming the rear guard. The heat was so intense that many fell by the way, worn out or sun struck, and had to be abandoned to the tender mercies of Moseby's omnipresent guerrillas. Our Corps halted at Todd's Tavern. The enemy attacked us here, but were repulsed without much loss to us. We at once commenced throwing up some entrenchments under the directions of an engineer, who, unfortunately for us, faced the works towards our own men. This blunder obliged us to work all night in leveling the old works and throwing up new ones. At this point some new troops joined us, principally Heavy Artillerists, who cursed "not loud but deep" at being obliged to leave comfortable quarters in forts and cities to participate in the dangers of the field. Short rations were also issued to us, and the wounded placed in the emptied wagons. The ambulance train and these wagons then proceeded towards the Rapidan, but finding the enemy in possession of the fords, started for Fredericksburg, towards which Burnside was reported to be marching. The guerrillas captured many of the ambulances, and the remainder on reaching Fredericksburg found it in the hands of the rebel citizens. Many died for want of food, but thousands more for lack of surgical attention, and as a result of marching for points not in our possession. Warren's Corps was fighting hard all day, endeavoring to reach Spottsylvania in advance of Lee. When he reached Anderson's column, about two miles from Spottsylvania, supposing it to be Stuart's Cavalry which had been impeding his progress all day, an attack was made, but the men received a severe fire from the Infantry, which caused them to break in confusion.

During Monday, the 9th, Grant, Meade, and Hancock, were continually in the saddle, endeavoring to track the enemy, and maneuvering for positions. The Fifth Corps did the principal fighting. But the greatest loss of the day was the death of "ever honest John Sedgwick;" —known by all—admired by all—and almost worshipped by his Corps. While posting a battery he was killed by a sharp-shooter stationed over half a mile distant. On being told of his danger, he remarked that "they could not hit an elephant at that distance."

That night we received permission to unharness our horses, on condition that in case of an alarm we would have them harnessed and hitched to the guns in *five minutes*. When I state that there are six horses to a gun, the trouble of arousing men from a deep sleep, and the necessity of handling as intricate harness on a dark night, the difficulty of the undertaking will be better understood. And much the poor animals needed rest. They had been harnessed and hitched for five days and nights without a chance of lying down, and worse than all the forage ran short so that no horse got over four pounds of grain a day. Many of the poor brutes had also been wounded, and as a result [illegible] by the [illegible]

On Tuesday, the 10th the enemy's position was developed, and the duties of Corps took up their positions. The main body of our Corps—Hancock's—was placed on the right of Warren's the Sixth Corps, now commanded by Wright, being on the left. Mott's Division of the Second Corps with Dow's Maine Battery and ours, moved to the extreme left to connect the main line with Burnside, who was advancing towards Spottsylvania on the Fredericksburg road. About noon we engaged the enemy, distroying with our shells some buildings which concealed their sharp-shooters. They shelled us heavily in return, but a strip of woods screened us, and their aim was necessarily inaccurate. We soon opened communications with the Ninth Corps, and then made preparations for a general attack. For several reasons it was unsuccessful. Burnside as usual, was too slow, and did not get into position in time to cooperate with us, and our weak Division could effect nothing against their strong works. The time of the most of the men in it had expired, and they broke and ran like cowards under the first fire. Men, colors, officers, all went to the rear, and had the enemy charged, our guns would inevitably have been lost. The Fifth Corps attacked almost impregnable works, yet fought like heroes. The Second and Third Divisions of the Second Corps were withdrawn from the right to assist the center in the attack, leaving the First Division under Barlow in an isolated position beyond the Potomac river, Perceiving this, the enemy attacked him in superior numbers, forcing our men behind the stream, and capturing one gun of Arnold's Battery, which had become disabled. This caused great grief in the Corps, as it was the first piece of artillery ever lost by it, The Sixth Corps however, made a successful charge, capturing the enemy's works, several colors, 900 prisoners, and a battery. For want of support they could not hold the works, and had to abandon the captured guns. Our losses during the day were extremely heavy; some accounts say 6000 men.

On Wednesday, the 11th our Division left its entrenchments, and after some labor in crossing streams and bogs, massed in rear of the Fifth Corps. There was some heavy artillery firing, but no general engagement. Here for the first time in field warfare, a novel element was brought into use by firing *Coehorn mortars*. They resemble the back part of a cannon, can easily be moved by hand, and only weigh 250 pounds, yet throw a 12 pound shell an immense distance. They can be put behind breast-works, thus entirely concealing the mortar and those who work it. It is pointed at an angle of nearly 45 Degrees,—the distance being regulated by the charge of powder. The advantage over field artillery is, that neither woods nor breast-works will protect the enemy, and they must avoid the missiles by building bomb-proofs, or heavy log works overhead. At night it is a beautiful sight to see the shells like a globe of fire rise in the air, and then curve toward the earth like a falling meteor. It troubles a man's dreams to know that at any moment a shell and shell can be rained upon him as it were from Heaven.

Another peculiarity of the campaign as here developed was the great use made of entrenchments. M'Clellan inaugurated the system on the Peninsula, and was thereby enabled to fight so desperately and successfully against overwhelming numbers. From that time to the battle of Gettysburg, but little use was made of the spade, (in fact Pope officially renounced it;) but our success there was mainly due to the protection our men received from artificial works. During Grant's Virginia Campaign, however, the spade and ax were as much used as the musket, and the entire army became a vast pioneer corps. The wagons, cannon, and caissons, were loaded with entrenching tools, and special pioneer corps were formed in each regiment and brigade. As soon as the enemy halted, the first thing to be done was to entrench, and we have made as many as four in a day. The rebels adopted the same tactics, and it was a singular spectacle to see the two armies stack arms—labor like beavers—and when the works were completed, one party or the other would attack. The men did the work cheerfully, as experience had taught them that the loss was thereby wonderfully decreased. The rebels, after the battle of Gettysburg said that "Clubs were trumps," alluding to our Corps badge; but we afterwards *unanimously* declared that *spades* were the winning card. Grant-Vicksburg campaign taught him the importance of the tool.

QUIEN SABE?

The Nominations.

WE place in our political column, to remain there until the election, the names of the gentlemen selected by the Democratic County Convention on Monday last, for the several county offices to be filled the present year, and for the position of Representative in the Legislature.

The nomination of Hon. Geo. Scott, of Catawissa, as Representative, will no doubt be concurred in by Montour County; for according to usage this county is entitled to the nomination, and he has been regularly selected as her choice. His former service in the Legislature and in the Board of Canal Commissioners has given him experience in public business and knowledge of public men. He has also a popular address and sound judgment, and there can be no question that he will represent the District in a most satisfactory manner.

We feel sincere pleasure in supporting William G. Quick, Esq. of Montour township for County Commissioner. He has integrity and intelligence and will discharge the duties of his office with complete fidelity. His public spirit was manifested in contributing to the establishment of the COLUMBIAN under its present conductors as an instrument for influencing public opinion and strengthening the Democratic party in this County. In political life and in all the relations of private life Mr. Quick is an estimable gentleman, and the Convention did itself honor in selecting him as a candidate.

Our neighbor and professional brother, Elijah R. Ikeler, Esq. is presented for the office of District Attorney and shall have our cheerful and sincere support. His residence at the county seat gave him some advantages over his competitor for the nomination, but he has fair personal recommendations of his own—good character, good habits, industry, and a proper professional ambition. We shal' wish for him much of success and credit in conducting the business of his office in our courts.

For County Surveyor and County Auditor very proper selections have been made, and the Standing Committee appointed by the Convention is composed of excellent and reliable men.

The resolution of instruction to our Senator and Representative in the Legislature, unanimously passed, to support the reelection of Mr. Buckalew to the U. S. Senate, was not necessary to bind the action of those gentleman upon the Senatorial question, but was a very proper expression of the sentiments of our people and will receive due consideration in other sections of the State.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT BLOOMSBURG, AUG. 1, 1868.

Allen Chrissie
Bowne E B
Brewer Sarah M
Bichert John
Beaus Cyntia
Carruthers Foster
Kyes E H L
Eisenhart John
Eatye John
Fritts C W Rev
Hartman A H
Kline E I
Rock Allen
Ritchen Elizabeth
Linn Reuben
Lavry John
Miller Lavina
Mogardell D M
Mead H
Mogel Lydia L
Omen Bennett
Oshinker Jas B
Quin Thos
Roserts Chas
Schmit Peter 2
Sherman P G
Shearer E K
Stromser Lafayette
Spalding Vyreal
Tiffany F T 2
Thayer Ebenezer
Voyger James
Werkheiser Sam'l
Walter Sarah
Yinger Jos

Foreign.

Giles George
Shart Samuel

JOHN B. PURSEL, P. M.

GOV. STEVENSON'S majority in Kentucky will exceed 90,000. This is a gain of about 40,000. It will do for the second gun of the campaign, Oregon having been the first.

THE Radicals are sending *gratuitously*, as they call it, the *Tribune* and *Press* to Democrats throughout the County. We trust none of them will touch these sheets. They are paid for by taxes wrong from the hard earnings of the people, or extorted from office holders in the Country. Take no document, circulate no newspaper unless it be Democratic to the core. "No one can touch pitch and not be defiled."

LEGAL NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia in the matter of the estate of Harriet Yont, late of Columbia co., Pa. The Auditor appointed by the Court will meet the Creditors at the office of E. R. Ikeler, in Bloomsburg to make distribution amongst Creditors on FRIDAY, the 31st day of JULY next.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present to the Auditor, or on failure to present the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

GEO. S. COLEMAN, Auditor.

July 3,'68-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW MELICK, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Melick, late of Mt. Pleasant twp., Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel Creasy of Mifflinville. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

JACOB MELICK, Administrator.

July 3,'68-6t.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY C. PETERMAN, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary C. Peterman late of Sugarloaf twp., Columbia Co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Sarah A. Peterman of said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

SARAH A. PETERMAN, Administratrix.

June 26,'68-6t.

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS.

SEAL. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Baylor, Jno Baylor, Elizabeth intermarried with Peter Heimbach, Tracy Baylor, Joseph Baylor, Elihu Lore, Wm. Nesbit, Jr., Jacob Bird, for residing in Indiana Co., Pa., Catharine Baylor, Daniel Baylor, Samuel Baylor residing in the State of Ohio, Daniel Baylor residing in Montour Co., Pa., David Baylor residing in Luzerne Co., Pa., and Elizabeth Heimbach Adam Heimbach and Caroline Heimbach Heirs and descendants of John Baylor late of Mount Pleasant twp. dec'ased, and to all other persons interested in said Baylor. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphan's Court at an Orphans Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said John Baylor deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff or show cause why the same should not be sold. And hereof fail not. Witness the Hon. Wm. Elwell, President of our said Court, the seventh day of August A. D., 1868.

July 24,'68-4t JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case o jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8'67.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

IT COMPRISES OF

BED MATRESSES,

SOFAS, LOUNGES

MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES

CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED, AND WOOD BOTTOMED.

EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE W. CORELL.

Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

CLOTHES BY MACHINERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his new and approved method of making clothes by a system based upon mathematical principles, which renders it impossible to be otherwise than perfectly accurate He claims for this method the following advantages.

FIRST.

Perfect accuracy.

SECOND.

A saving of two thirds of the time usually taken to cut out the cloth.

THIRD.

Ability to measure any figure so as to insure a good fit.

FOURTH.

That it does away with the necessity of being measured more than once, as often is the case from the misapprehension or mistake of the measurer.

He would urge the public to give it a trial, as it is satisfied that it will give perfect satisfaction. He will be happy to exhibit and explain its working at any time to visitors.

J. W. CHEMBERLIN

March 20, 1868. Main St., below Market.

H. C. HOWER,

Has opened a store at Light Street

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogas boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogs shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid English very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and call shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short loads of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67

GENUINE MANURES.

Allen & Needles' improved super Phosphate of lime the old standard article, uniform in quality and almost finely ground, and cheapest Phosphate in the Market. In Bags, 200 lbs. each, $50 per 2000 lbs. Ammoniated

FERTILIZER.

Acknowledged to be the most valuable manure at the price, offered to the public. In Bags, 150 lbs. each, $35 per 2000 lbs.

PURE GROUND BONE

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

PERUVIAN GUANO.

We sell only No. 1—received direct from the Government.

FISH GUANO.

A splendid manure, and one that is attracting much attention from farmers. Packed in Barrels, $35 per 2000 lbs.

LAND PLASTER.

In Barrels, at lowest market rates. A pure article.

A discount to dealers on above prices.

Should the dealer near you not have our articles, send your orders direct to us, and they will have prompt attention.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

Offices and Stores, 6 S. Water St., and 42 S. Delaware Av.

DEALERS IN OILS, CANDLES, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PHILADELPHIA.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1845.)

For sale by the Bloomsburg Iron Co.

August 7,'68-3m.

GET THE BEST.

Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod is the best protection against disaster by lightning ever invented. The subscriber is agent for the above invention, and all orders by mail or in person will be promptly attended to.

May 15,'68 E. R. IKELEMAN.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

THE PLACE

to get your money back in good goods at low prices is at

L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Delaines, Calicoes, Muslins, etc.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Hoop Skirts of all kinds, embracing extra sizes. Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Paper Collars and Cuffs, new styles, Linen Shirt Fronts for Men and Boys.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A new invoice of Crockery, Queensware, Yellowware, etc.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A new installment of Hams, Dried Beef, Cod Fish and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

The best $1.00 Syrup in the town.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh Dried Fruits, Apples, Peaches, pared and unpared, Blackberries, Prunes, White Beans, Barley and Hominy.

WANTED

Butter, Eggs and Lard; for a prime article cash will be paid.

WANTED

Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.

Bloomsburg, March 20, 1868.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal and Preceptor,
Professor of Philosophy, &c.

Miss Sarah A. Carver, Preceptress,
Teacher of French, Botany and ornamental branches.

James C. Fisher, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages.

Charles E. Rice, A. B.,
Professor of Mathematics.

F. M. Bates,
Teacher of Book-keeping & English branches.

Miss Alice M. Carver,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Miss ——
Teacher of Vocal Music.

Miss Julia Guest,
Teacher in Primary Department.

Spring term commences April 13th, 186.

March 20, 68.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared to, in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.

MRS. E. KLINE.

Light Street, October 4, 1867.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bought, and is now offering the best assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS &c. &c.,

ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best and

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

Rooms in the Ranney Buildings, on West Main Street. Call and see her varied stock of Spring Goods

May 1, '68.

OLD FRIENDS & NEW FRIENDS.

THIS WAY!!

A. Hartman's new Store Rooms on Main St., below Market.

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

Also, a new and good supply of STOVES AND TINWARE. Having secured a well-known and superior workman, is prepared to make new work, and repairing to order.

SPOUTING MADE TO ORDER.

All as cheap for cash or trade as the cheapest. Call and see. First store on west end of South Main St.

A. HARTMAN.

April 10,'68. Agent.

HENDERSHOTT'S PHARMACY.

OPPOSITE AMERICAN HOUSE.

Where may be found a complete assortment of fresh and pure

DRUGS

MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, COLORS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, LAMPS, LANTERN, SODAS, SOAPS, ALCOHOL, WINES & LIQ., ORS SYRUPS.

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

which are offered at old time prices. Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Jan 3'68-1y.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

UNION HOTEL,

ROHRSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has purchased and refitted in the best manner the old stand formerly occupied by W. A. Kline, and that he is now prepared to accommodate his friends with all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class house. A fine new barn has been built and the surroundings placed in perfect order. The bar will always be stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table furnished with the best the market affords.

JAMES V. GILLASPIE.

July 3,'68-tf

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 36 Market Street,

Phil delphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY WOLF, (Successors to S. C. Ikeler & Co.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING

Leased the Planing Mill and Machine Shop formerly occupied by S. C. Ikeler, will continue the business of manufacturing

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDING,

Brackets &c. We are also prepared to furnish dressed flooring, shingles and all other lumber required in the construction of buildings. All kinds of turning done at short notice. Birds eye joist and other frame stuff filled with promptness and care. Orders respectfully solicited.

April 17,'68 WOLF & BROTHER.

SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,

ESTABLISHED IN 1851,

Manufacturers of the new patent MONITOR PLATE PIANO FORTE, patented February 20th, 1866. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms, 652 Broome St., New York.

The patent Monitor Plate Pianos by their peculiar construction are superior to all others, and their merit consists in the wrest plank being supported by the iron frame, allowing a larger space for the sounding board than is possessed by any other kind of Piano, by this means the quantity as well as the quality of the tone is largely increased.

These Pianos have been pronounced by the best judges to be unrivalled for

POWER AND SWEETNESS OF TONE,

Easy and agreeable touch and beauty of finish.

Most flattering certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Vieuxtamps, and a large number of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs. From long experience and superior facilities for Manufacturing, we are enabled to offer our pianos at as low prices as are asked by inferior makers.

Send for circular and price list.

Mar.6-6m-ly

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS'

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

A STANDARD MANURE FOR ALL FIELD AND GRAIN CROPS.

Having within the past year greatly increased and improved our facilities for grinding bones and manufacturing, we are prepared to furnish the farmers of Pennsylvania a superior article of SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Our manufactory has been thoroughly tested the past season by practical men of our immediate neighborhood and elsewhere, and in every case the result has been entirely satisfactory.

Our process of pulverizing, whereby it is prepared for use, is unsurpassed

TO PASS THROUGH ANY DRILL,

obviates an objection which attaches to many fertilizers, and secures to the farmer a saving of much valuable time.

Sold at the manufactory EAST MARKET STREET SUNBURY, Pa., and by our agents throughout the country, in bags of 200 lbs. each, at $85 per ton of 2000 lbs. Also SHIPPED PROMPTLY to all points accessible by rail or canal, on receipt of order.

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS.

Also Agents for Seymour, Morgan & Allens Self Raking Reaper and Mower (The New Yorker) and Pratt's Self & Shedley's Hay and Grain Rake.

J. K. EYER, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Send for Circular. Feb.26'68-9m

J. HEATHCOTE, W. B. HAITLAND, I. BARTON,

J. HEATHCOTE & COMPANY

BOILER WORKS,

CORNER OF WEST STREET & BLACKSMITH HORSE ALLEY

Having increased our facilities in the way of shop room, machinery, &c., we are prepared to manufacture LOCOMOTIVE, FLUE and all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, SMOKE-STACKS, TANKS, SHEET-IRON WORK, &c. All work promptly done to order, at short notice, and

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRS.

Your attention is specially called to the members of our firm all being *Practical Boiler Makers*, Mr. Haitland has had an experience of over thirty years in the manufacture of all kinds of Steam Boilers; and from our long experience we are fully aware of the necessity of a well-made and sufficiently large BOILER, to secure best and safety but satisfactory results; and we shall give our customers only those of the best quality as regards material, workmanship, and liberal heating surface, and feel confident that we can render satisfaction, and at prices fully as low as any other builders using the same quality of materials.

We would call the attention of Railroad Companies to our facilities for doing LOCOMOTIVE WORK, either Repairs or New Work, and solicit a portion of the firm business in this line of personal attention.

We are also prepared to do all kinds of Smith Work, Fittings, such as Heating Public and Private Buildings, Factories, fit

For the Young Folks.

Fritz and His Friends.

Honest Fritz had worked hard all his life, but ill luck befell him; his cattle died, his barns were burned, and he lost almost all his money. So at last he said, "Before it is all gone I will buy goods, and go out into the world and see whether I shall have the luck to mend my fortune."

The first place he came to was a village, where the boys were running about, crying and shouting. "What is the matter?" asked he. "See here!" said they, "we have got a mouse that we make dance to please us. Do look at him: what a droll sight it is! how he jumps about!" But the man pitied the poor little thing, and said, "Let the poor mouse go, and I will give you money." So he gave them some money, and took the mouse and let it run; and it soon jumped into a hole that was close by, and he was out of their reach.

Then he travelled on and came to another village: and there the boys had got an ass, that they made stand on its hind legs, and tumble and cut capers. Then they laughed and shouted, and gave the poor beast no rest. So the good man gave them too some of his money, to let the poor thing go away in peace.

At the next village he came to, the young people were leading a bear, that had been taught to dance, and were plaguing the poor thing sadly. Then he gave them too some money, to let the beast go; and Master Bruin was very glad to get on his four feet, and seemed quite at his ease and happy again.

But now our traveller found that he had given away all the money he had in the world, and he had not a shilling in his pocket. Then he said to himself, "The king has heaps of gold in his strong box that he never uses; I cannot die of hunger: so I hope I shall be forgiven if I borrow a little from him, and when I get rich again I will repay it all."

So he managed to get at the king's strong box, and took a very little money; but as he came out the guards saw him, and said he was a thief, and took him to the judge. The poor man told his story; but the judge said that sort of borrowing could not be suffered, and that those who took other people's money must be punished; so the end of his trial was that Fritz was found guilty, and doomed to be thrown into the lake, shut up in a box. The lid of the box was full of holes to let in air; and one jug of water and one loaf of bread were given him.

Whilst he was swimming along in the water very sorrowfully, he heard something nibbling and biting at the lock. All on a sudden it fell off, the lid flew open, and there stood his old friend the little mouse, who had done him this good turn. Then came the ass and the bear too, and pulled the box ashore; and all helped him because he had been kind to them.

But now they did not know what to do next, and began to lay their heads together; when on a sudden a wave threw on the shore a pretty white stone, that looked like an egg. Then the bear said, "That's a lucky thing! this is the wonderful stone; whoever has it needs only to wish, and everything that he wishes for comes to him at once." So Fritz went and picked up the stone, and wished for a palace and a garden, and a stud of horses; and his wish was fulfilled as soon as he had made it. And there he lived in his castle and garden, with fine stables and horses; and all was so grand and beautiful, that he never could wonder and gaze at it enough.

After some time some merchants passed by that way. "See," said they, "what a princely palace! The last time we were here it was nothing but a desert waste." They were very eager to know how all this had happened, and went in and asked the master of the palace how it had been so quickly raised. "I have done nothing myself," said he; "it is the wonderful stone that did all." "What a strange stone that must be!" said they. Then he asked them to walk in, and showed it to them.

They asked him whether he would sell it, and offered him all their goods for it; and the goods seemed so fine and costly, that he quite forgot that the stone would bring him in a moment a thousand better and richer things; and he agreed to make the bargain. Scarcely was the stone, however, out of his hands before all his riches were gone, and poor Fritz found himself sitting in his box in the water, with his jug of water and loaf of bread by his side.

However, his grateful friends, the mouse, the ass, and the bear, came quickly to help him; but the mouse found she could not nibble off the lock this time, for it was a great deal stronger than before. Then the bear said, "We must find the wonderful stone again, or all we can do will be fruitless."

The merchants, meantime, had taken up their abode in the palace; so away went the three friends, and when they came near, the bear said, "Mouse, go in and look through the keyhole, and see where the stone is kept: you are small, nobody will see you." The mouse did as she was told, but soon came back and said, "Bad news! I have looked in, and the stone hangs under the looking-glass by a red silk string, and on each side of it sits a great black cat with fiery eyes, watching it."

Then the others took counsel together, and said, "Go back again, and wait till the master of the palace is in bed asleep; then nip his nose and pull his hair." Away went the mouse, and did as they told her; and master jumped up very angrily, and rubbed his nose, and cried, "Those rascally cats are good for nothing at all; they let the mice bite my very nose, and pull the hair off my head." Then he turned them out of the room; and so the mouse had the best of the game.

Next night, as soon as the master was asleep, the mouse crept in again; and (the cats being gone) she nibbled at the red silken string to which the stone hung, till down it dropped. Then she rolled it along to the door; but when it got there the poor little mouse was quite tired, and said to the ass, "Put in your foot, and lift it over the threshold." This was soon done; and they took up the stone, and set off for the waterside. Then the ass said, "How shall we reach the box?" "That is easily managed, my friend," said the bear: "I can swim very well; and do you, donkey, put your fore feet over my shoulders;—mind and hold fast, and take the stone in your mouth;—as for you, mouse, you can sit in my ear."

Thus all was settled, and away they swam. After a time, Bruin began to brag and boast: "We are brave fellows, are not we?" said he; "what do you think, donkey?" But the ass held his tongue, and said not a word. "Why don't you answer me?" said the bear; "you must be an ill-mannered brute not to speak when you are spoken to." When the ass heard this, he could hold no longer; so he opened his mouth, and out dropped the wonderful stone. "I could not speak," said he; "did not you know I had the stone in my mouth? Now it is lost, and that is your fault." "Do but hold your tongue and be easy!" said the bear; "and let us think what is to be done now."

Then another council was held: and at last they called together all the frogs, their wives and families, kindred and friends; and said, "A great foe of yours is coming to eat you all up; but never mind, bring us up plenty of stones, and we will build a strong wall to guard you." The frogs hearing this were dreadfully frightened, and set to work, bringing up all the stones they could find. At last came a large fat frog, pulling along the wonderful stone by the silken string; and when the bear saw it he jumped for joy, and said, "Now we have found what we wanted." So he set the old frog free from his load, and told him to tell his friends they might now go home to their dinners as soon as they pleased.

Then the three friends swam off again for the box, and the lid flew open, and they found they were but just in time, for the bread was all eaten and the jug of water almost empty. But as soon as honest Fritz had the stone in his hand, he wished himself safe in his palace again; and in a moment he was there, with his garden, and his stables, and his horses; and his three faithful friends lived with him, and they all spent their time happily and merrily together as long as they lived. And thus the good man's kindness was rewarded; and so it ought, for—One good turn deserves another.

Farmer's Department.

Apples and How Shall we Cook Them.

The scarcity of fruit in many sections renders the apple a favorite, because of its hardiness, its many varieties, and the ease with which it is preserved, as we may have them from the orchard and cellar from August until May.

One of the first articles wanted for the nice preparation of the apple is a corer. If you have none, and do not wish to pay the price attached to the patent, get your tinner to roll up a hollow tube of tin; smaller at one end than at the other, and, when riveted, about the size of the top of a pepper castor; let it be some five or six inches in length: you will find it to answer every purpose for coring neatly and rapidly.

Apples for baking should *always* be cored, both to insure freedom from worms and also a cavity wherein to drop particles of butter and sugar, and flavoring, if desired. Place them in a dripping pan, all of a size and kind, with half a pint or more of water, and the butter and sugar dropped into the cavities, which will, with the juices of the fruit, make a fine syrup.

They are also very nice boiled. Put into a stew pan, after coring, with sufficient water to cover, and boil slowly, until thoroughly done, with sugar and cinnamon sticks for flavor. After skimming out the apples, one can add more sugar, and boil the syrup longer if desired.

If you have good apples, and wish a very nice sauce, pare and quarter as many as you like, and lay them in sugar for twelve or twenty-four hours—perhaps a quarter of a pound to a pound of fruit. This will keep them from falling to pieces, and harden them, so that if cooked slowly, and skimmed out of the liquor, they will keep their shape perfectly. Bits of lemon peel, peach or rose leaves are nice for flavoring.

Apples make a most delicious preserve; sweet ones can be used but not as good as sour. They should be hardened in their full weight of sugar for at least twenty-four hours, using tight firm apples, and large quarters, slicing in two or three fresh lemons to eight or ten pounds. Jelly made from apples is much pleasanter than that made of currants. So marmadale, apple butter, etc., are invaluable in the fruit closet.

For puddings, pies and tarts, apples should generally be grated. For this purpose a large grater is wanted, which is convenient for many purposes, such as grating potatoes, horse radish, etc. This grated apple, mixed with milk, cream or melted butter and eggs, made very sweet, flavored with wine and nutmeg, and baked on one crust, makes a pie fit for a king.

A nice pudding is made by placing half a dozen cored apples in a pudding dish, and pouring over them a smooth, rich batter, to be eaten with any sauce you please. Layers of stewed or grated apples are very nice between layers of rice.

A pretty dish for dessert may be made by rolling thin several layers of good cream dough, about the size of a breakfast plate, and frying in hot fat; place grated and seasoned apple between the several layers, and serve hot I have said nothing of the beauties of apple dumplings, whose very name touches a tender memory of childhood and home, nor of many other dainties which will suggest themselves to the thoughtful housekeeper.

Cider, "those delectable juices," is always a convenience in cooking, and a pleasant draught in hot weather (don't laugh, my uninitiated reader,) when prepared so as to keep sweet, as it may be by a simple chemical process, and flavored with wintergreen in the barrel.

There is no farm which will supersede the use of the apple in its natural state. Nothing can be more healthful or tasteful for dessert. A good Russet will keep until May, and

"Sure, all the toothsomest flavors,
They hold the cream of!"

But if you do not agree with me, here is one that cannot fail to please:

"Bite through its vesture of flame,
And then you will gather
All that is meant by the name—
'Seek no further!'"

Gov. Wise gives pressing invitations to Northern farmers to come to Virginia with their money and strong arms, to buy cheap land, to add to the wealth of the State, and to keep down the negroes.

The Ohio Reform farm, near Lancaster, has 1,170 acres. There over 900 boys mostly criminals, who behave well, who are engaged in growing small fruits and their returns last year, after having all they wanted to eat, exceeded 7,000 dollars.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Great Remedies

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally term ed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is generally very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause Whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, Induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no *immediate* extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population of our population are deprived in the enjoyment of good health; or, in other words, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters is a good tonic, useful in genitive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly,

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866

"I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with numerous dalions of different kinds of bitters, but regarding the practice as not of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a few proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the excellence of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I deem it a duty from my moral course, to express my conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but seldom, I doubt not, it will be a key to health to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00
" " half dozen.... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles..... 1 50
per bottle, or a half dozen for..... 7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C. &C.

GROCERIES, MACKEREL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimeres for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inialds and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS, AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

BAUGH'S

COMMERCIAL MANURES,

ON EVERY PACKAGE

BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia,

AND

NORTH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.

Chicago,

Sole Manufacturers.

PRICES.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,

$56 per 2000 pounds.

BAUGH'S CHICAGO BONE FERTILIZER,

$50 per 2000 pounds.

BAUGH'S CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE,

$50 per 2000 pounds.

The above Manures are furnished in both bags and barrels, whichever customers prefer.

☞ The bags are uniform in weight 160 pounds.

The attention of Farmers is especially directed to the fact that the sources of the Raw Materials of which the above Manures are composed, are so well under control that we can furnish them at strictly uniform quality and condition, and that they contain a larger per centage of ammonia than any other class of manufactured manures in the market.

BAUGH & SONS,
20 S. Delaware Avenue, Phila.
NORTH WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,
Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago.

☞ Pamphlets containing Commercial Manures may be procured from dealers in any of the principal towns in the United States or Dominion of Canada.

D. W. Masters, Millville, and W. Scott, of Catawissa, Agents. (July 17, 68–3m.)

S. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. R. RATMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

No. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(Nearly opposite James, Kent, Stanice & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,

BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,

BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS

TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 530 Market Street, south side,

Philadelphia.

ROOFING.

ROOFING in rolls, ready to be nailed down.

ROOFING costing much less, and more durable than Tin.

ROOFING that can be applied by any ordinary workman.

ROOFING that will not expand or contract by the action of the weather.

ROOFING that is adapted to steep or flat roofs.

Send for a sample and circular. READY ROOFING CO., 81 Maiden Lane, New York.

May 17, 68–3m.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1868	$25,339,319 55
Income for 1867	9,780,465 40
Dividend paid Policy holders in 1867	2,470,347 86

Largest Mutual Company in the world.

Reduction of Rates.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

March 2'68-1f.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 10th 1868, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

125 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

657 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

9.15 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore, WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.50 A. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after May 11th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going South. Leave	Going South. Leave	Going North. Arrive	Going North. Arrive
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Scranton	5.30	5.30	11.10	9.47
			Leave	
Pittston	6.00	4.01	10.30	9.10
Kingston	6.25	4.45	10.00	8.40
Plymouth	6.42	5.05	9.41	8.23
Shickshinny	7.07	5.50	9.01	7.58
Berwick	7.25	6.15	8.30	6.38
Bloom	8.30	6.55	7.49	6.18
Rupert	8.36	7.01	7.39	6.00
Danville	8.50	7.42	7.02	5.30
	Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Leave
North'd	9.30	8.25	6.25	4.45

The 11.10 Train at Scranton makes connections with Express Train for New York at 3 o'clock p. m., arriving in New York 8.30 p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Sup't.

1867. 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 11th 1868, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	11.15 p.m.
" " "	Northumberland	3.15 a.m.
" " arr. at	Erie	8.50 p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	12.00 m.
" " "	North'd	5.50 p.m.
" " arr. at	Erie	10.05 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	8.00 a.m.
" " "	North'd	4.25 p.m.
" " arr. at	Lock Haven	7.40 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	11.00 a.m.
" " "	North'd	11.50 p.m.
" " arr. at	Philadelphia	7.10 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	7.40 p.m.
" " "	North'd	6.40 a.m.
" " arr. at	Philadelphia	1.00 p.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Lock Haven	7.10 a.m.
" " "	North'd	10.30 a.m.
" " arr. at	Philadelphia	6.10 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with all trains on WARREN & FRANKLIN RAILWAY. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12.00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6.40 a.m. and Oil City at 9.50 a.m.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8.00 P. M. arrive Oil at City at 4.55 p.m.

All trains on Warren & Franklin Railway make close connection at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

A. L. TYLER,
General Sup erintendent, Williamsport.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, May 20th 1868.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.30, 5.30 and 10.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 2.05 & 9.35 p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5.00, 10.00 & 11.30 a.m., & 4.10, 7.20 & 10.10 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 2.30 a.m. and 9.35 p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.30 a.m., and 2.05 and 4.40 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.40 p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.35 p.m., (Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 m., and 5.00 and 9.00 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 and 8.00 p.m. trains without change. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., returning from Reading at 6.30 p.m stopping at all stations; Pottsville at 6.10 a.m., and 2.45 p.m., Ashland 6.00 a.m and 12.10 noon, and 2.00 p.m., Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m. and 1.00 and 8.45 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.10 a.m. and 12.00 noon.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7.00 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 5.30 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., connecting at Philadelphia at 9.30 a.m.

Columbia Railroad Passenger Trains leave Reading at 7.00 a.m., and 6.45 p.m. for Lancaster, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a.m., and 4.35 p.m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 8.45 a.m., and 1.55 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad. On Sundays: Leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia 8.00 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00 a.m. Harrisburg 8.35 a.m., and 4.30 and 9.35 p.m., and Reading at 1.40 and 2.50 and 7.10 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 7.05 a.m., and 11.0 p.m. for New York, and 4.25 p.m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed to each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., May 24, 1865.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

HEADS THE LIST,

And leads the column 4,000 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence.

Any lady wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 35,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.

Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you with find Needles, Thread and Silk.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent.

April 3,'68-1y. Bloomsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STORNER.

Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg, and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. (may17-67-6m.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 192 North Third Street

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 234 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. S. SEYBERT

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

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SALT,
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FISH,
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FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 55 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

LATELY OPENED.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a shop on Iron Street, between Main and Third, where he will follow the cabinet making business in all its branches. Orders for METALLIC OR OTHER COFFINS

filled with promptness and despatch. Repairs cheaply made to all kinds of furniture, including the repairing of cane-bottomed chairs. Patterns for castings made neatly and expeditiously, and orders are solicited either in person or by mail. Picture frames made to order at short notice. ROBERT ROAN.

April 10,'68-1f.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILAD